ANNALES HISTORICO-NATURALES MUSEI NATIONALIS HUNGARICI
Tomus L. (Series nova IX) 1958

Notes on Hungarian Phycitidae (Lepidoptera)

By L. Gozmány, Budapest

In the course of a revisionary work on the Phycitid moths of Hungary, for the new serial work, the Fauna of Hungary, I came up against species which quite evidently could not be regarded as belonging to the genera they were relegated to up to now. Owing to the fact that the species in question are confined but to Hungary in Europe or are very rare in other territories and occur only East and South to this country or, again, being too common they were „taken for granted" as valid members of old genera, they had not been examined more closely concerning their generic replacement. Since they, however, constitute new generic taxa, I propose to describe these new units herewith.

Xenephestia gen. n.

As in *Ephestia* Gn. (generotype: *elutella* Hbn.); male with costal fold, differring from the above genus, as follows: costa of forewings straighter, cu_2 further away from cu_1; hindwings: sc + rr on a very long stalk or coincident, not anastomosing with m_1; m_3 and cu_1 never stalked, conascent from lower angle of cell, cell shorter (fig. 1.; E).

Genital differences: costa of harpe smooth in male of *Ephestia* Gn., harpe with thumb-like protuberance in about the middle of costa in *Xenephestia* gen. n.

Generic type: *cautella* Wlk., with, probably among others, *figulilella* Gregson, *callidella* Gn., *afflatella* Mn. The species *kühniella* Z. has already been transferred to a new genus, *Anagasta*, by Heinrich (1956)

Synallorema gen. n.

As in *Nyctegretis* Z., yet with the main venational character of this genus, namely, the almost basal origin from the cell of cu_2 in the hindwing, missing, that is, cu_2 originates very near the lower angle of the cell, not far away from the conascent m_3, cu_1 (fig. 1.: C).

Generic type: *triangulella* Rag., know form Japan, the Amur, Hungary, Eastern Austria.

Cymbalorissa gen. n.

As in *Euzophera* Z. (type: *cinerosella* Z.), with the following differences: $cu_1 + m_3$ on a very long stalk in the hindwings, m_1 not anastomosing with

the long-stalked rr + sc, discocellular vein very slightly curved, cell reaching but to the middle of wing (fig. 1.: D).

Generic type: *fuliginosella* Hein.

Catacrobasis gen. n.

As in *Acrobasis* Z. (type: *tumidella* Zck. = *zelleri* Rag.), yet the antennae of the female simple, apex of forewing rounded. Venation: m $_{2+3}$ on a medium long stalk (always conascent in *Acrobasis* Z.). Hindwings: m_1 conascent with the stalked sc + rr, m $_{2+3}$ on a long stalk, conascent with cu_1 (fig. 1.: A).

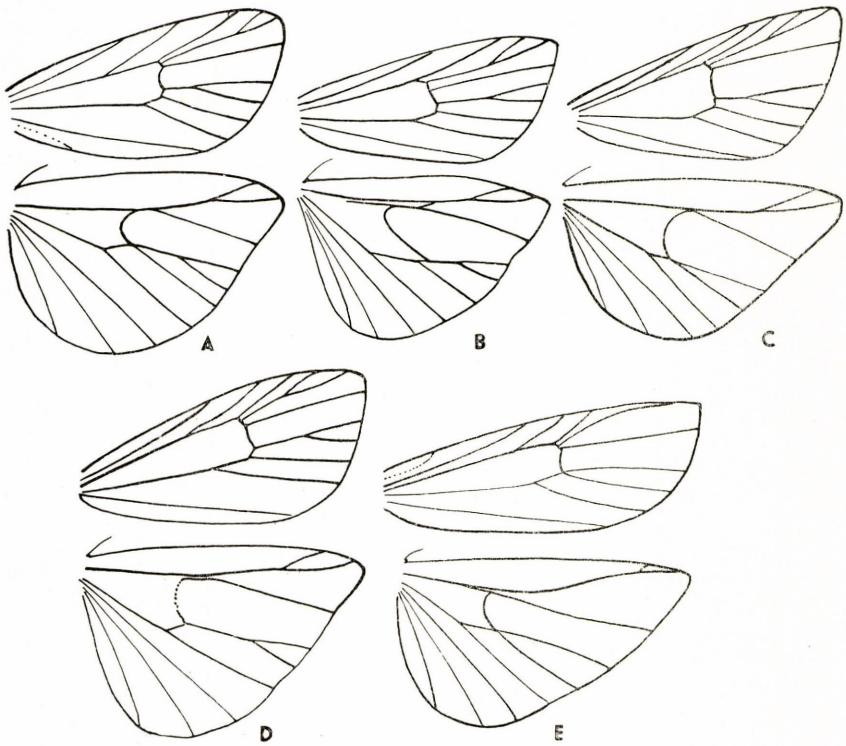

Fig. 1. Wing venation of new Phycitid genera. — A: *Catacrobasis*. — B: *Kyra* — C: *Synallorema*. — D: *Cymbalorissa*. — E: *Xenephestia*.

Pattern of forewings also differring from the general design of both *Acrobasis* Z. and *Rhodophaea* Gn.

Generic type: *obtusella* Hbn.

Kyra gen. n.

The great generic group of *Myelois* Hbn. has been split into almost as many generic taxa as it contained species. The new genus is based on the generic

type *cirrigerella* Zck., which cannot, and could not, be relegated to any of the several genera up to now.

Forewings : r_2 missing (present in most of the other genera, as in *Myelois* Hbn., *Ectomyelois* Heinr., *Myelopsis* Heinr., *Apomyelois* Heinr.) r_4 before apex, discocellular vein almost straight. Hindwings : m_{2+3} on a long stalk, with cu_1 originating from before the lower angle of cell (not conascent with them, as in *Ectomyelois-Myelopsis-Apomyelois*, or constituting a distinct postcellular vein below the discocellular one, as in *Myelois* Hbn. (fig. 1.: B).

The patternless wings also differentiate the new genus from the allied taxa.

Generic type : *cirrigerella* Zck.